

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXV., NO. 27

HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1900.—SEMI WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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SUGAR REFINERS.

Negotiations Going on to End Their
Troubles.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Journal
of Commerce says:

It may be stated on excellent authority that the most serious negotiations that have thus far been attempted having in view the termination of the troubles of the Sugar refiners, have been in progress for a week or more. These negotiations have been conducted by Mr. James H. Post of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., agents of the Moltenauer and National Refineries. These refineries were virtually the only independent refineries before the Arbucks and Doscher entered the field and were operated apparently under a tacit understanding which allowed the two refineries named to obtain what they considered a fair share of the business without, as a rule, cutting under the American Sugar Refining Company's prices.

The conferences that have been held during the progress of the negotiations have been largely informal and have not, it is understood, been attended officially by representatives of the interested parties. They have, however, been attended by friends of the several interests of sufficient importance to justify the assertion that had any agreement been reached it would have received considerable weight with the refiners themselves.

MANY LIVES SAVED.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The bark Alder Besse and Diamond Head and Schooners Alice Cooke and Transi all arrived from San Francisco yesterday. They bring large consignments of general merchandise. The Alder Besse made the fastest trip of the lot, leaving San Francisco on the 17th of March. The Alice Cooke and Diamond Head left on the 7th of March and the Transi on the 13th.

THE POT OF POLITICS

It Begins to Boil In
Honolulu.

TIM MURRAY'S NEW PARTY

R. W. Shingle Explains His Position
And Murray Himself Has
His Little Fling.

After cogitating for awhile as to whether the new party had better be called Republican, Democratic or Non-Partisan, the Murrayites, in the course of their caucus last week, decided to call it Republican. So it will be Republican until further notice. Captain Murray, it is understood, is a good Democrat, but that is not going to stand in the way of his being useful to the country or the country being useful to him. Tonight at Murray Hall the clans will get together and throw off some oratory. Whether there will be

no auxiliary body of the Republican party be formed prior to the formation of the general Republican party in these Islands, and, further, that the time for the formation of such general Republican party has not yet arrived.

There can be no question about the regularity of this meeting and it was thoroughly representative.

In response to a letter written him by a Honolulu Republican concerning immediate organization, Secretary D. H. Sime of the National Republican League, wrote me the following, outlining the manner in which our local Republicans should obtain representation in the League:

"A few days since I received a letter from — of your city, in which he stated that Republicans in Honolulu had held a meeting, the purpose of which was to organize a Republican club to be a part of the National Republican League, and asked for instructions as to how they should proceed.

"In reply I informed him that the action of the last National League Convention virtually admitted the Hawaiian League into the National League; that all that remained for the Republicans of the Island to do was to proceed and organize clubs, these clubs send delegates or representatives to a Territorial convention, which you, by virtue of your position as member of the National Executive Committee, had authority to call, and at said convention organize your Territorial League by electing a president, secretary, treasurer, an executive committee, and I suggested an organizer, and at the same time adopt a constitution."

It is evident from this letter that the general scheme which the National League expects me to follow consists in the forming of separate clubs throughout the Islands, which shall hold a convention at some future time. Under these circumstances it would be impossible as well as unjust to the National League and to the Republicans of the Islands, for me to recognize any one club as representing the National League in Hawaii.

The National League has entrusted a responsibility in me which I would gladly transfer and shall relinquish at the first Territorial convention, but it is incumbent upon me to make such a transfer in a manner that will be satisfactory to the League and to all the Republicans in the Islands.

I consider the resolution passed at the meeting held on March 9, one year ago, as binding upon me both as a Republican and a representative of the League. Therefore, I cannot take any steps toward organization until the general Republican party has been established by the calling of a Territorial convention, which is to send a delegate to the National Republican Convention to be held in Philadelphia this summer.

I might further add that the resolution of last year indicates, and the present prevailing sentiment throughout the Islands, is so far as I am able to learn, that no steps toward party organization should be taken until the Territorial law now being considered by Congress becomes operative.

R. W. SHINGLE.

Honolulu, April 2d.

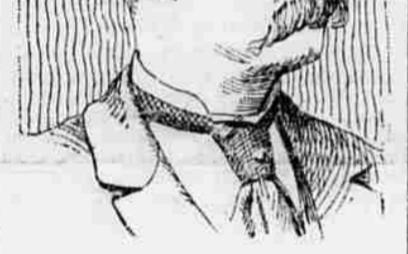
TIM MURRAY ANSWERS.

He Replies to a Recent Correspondent of This Paper.

Editor Advertiser:—An article appears in the "Advertiser" of this morning, questioning the authority of myself or others to organize a Republican Party for these Islands. Permit me to inform my "Republican" friend that no person has any absolute property in the word "Republican," but that any body of qualified voters of Republican sympathies are entitled to appropriate the name for their use, and by so doing acquire a qualified property therein, always provided that they are the first in the field. The above is the position taken by the "National Republican" and all other political parties.

Editor Testa is figuring on making the independent the great Democratic organ of Hawaii. He thinks he will have the field all to himself. To make ready for the responsibility, Mr. Testa is doing a lot of quiet pipe-laying to the reservoirs of information. "Norrie and I," he said the other day, "have been talking the thing over and we think our best lay is to be Democratic. And say! Just between ourselves, tell me what the real difference is between a Democrat and Republican?"

To return to the Murray proposals, here is Mr. Shingle's pronouncement:



T. B. MURRAY.

a row depends on circumstances, but as Tim is a great stickler for harmony and as the police will be on hand, the chances are that Republicanism will get out of the hall with a whole skin.

Of course there will be dissenters. Tim's party has always been full of them since its earliest days—way back before it was called the American League even. Will E. Fisher has always been bold because the party strained so hard at the Democratic donkey before swallowing the Republican elephant. R. W. Shingle comes out in a letter below to show why the organization of a Republican party is premature. Perhaps both will be on hand tonight to have their say. And there are others.

Policies in the Democratic camp is not particularly lively, but it will be if Clarence W. Ashford comes down here, as he says he will, to organize the party. Clarence was always a Republican in the old days and the hardshell Democrats, men like Dr. McGrew and Wm. C. Wilder, are not likely to accept his leadership without a protest.

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R. W. SHINGLE EXPLAINS.

Organization of Republican Party Is Premature.

To the Republicans of Honolulu: There having been considerable discussion and apparent misunderstanding, as evinced by the recent proposed Republican organization in Honolulu, in connection with the League of Republican Clubs and the authority which I have from that body, it seems to me timely to make a statement to the Republicans, outlining my attitude and what I consider to be my duty, not only to the League but to the Republicans of the Islands as a whole.

Since annexation was first assured there has been an honest difference of opinion among Republicans of the Islands upon the immediate necessity of party organization. In the early part of last year there was a strong feeling among a great many that there should be no delay of the party formulating and that it was advisable to organize Republican clubs at once. To bring this matter squarely before the people, a public meeting was called at the Chamber of Commerce, on March 9, 1899. The matter was given the fullest discussion, with the result that the following resolution was adopted:

"It is the sense of this meeting that

COUNCIL OF STATE

Reports on Interior Department.

PLEA FOR POOR LOSERS

Three New Fire Stations are Provided For—Fire Appropriation Passed—Zerbe's Claim.

Interest in the Council of State proceedings yesterday was centered largely upon the appropriation of \$20,000 asked for by the Executive Council for the carrying on of the work of the Court of Claims. Considerable discussion resulted over one of the rules of the Court relative to the \$20 fee to be paid when each claim is filed. It was emphatically pointed out that the fee would bar out many claimants who are too poor to advance the amount and hire a lawyer as well, and that in reality the poor people, who have the smallest claim, would receive less in the end than they were entitled to.

President Dole called the Council of State to order shortly after 3 o'clock, the following Councilors answering: the roll call: Robertson, Allen, Ena, Kennedy, Bolte, Jones, Gear, Ach, Kaulukou, Not, Robinson, Isenberg and Robinson. Ministers Mott-Smith, Young, Damon and Cooper were present.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Young read the Executive Council's action in regard to refunding \$300 to M. T. Bluxome, for Shipping Master's license illegally issued to him last September. After the license was duly issued to Bluxome, the Marshal notified the Interior Department that the license was void, because there can be but two shipping masters for the port of Honolulu. Bluxome thereupon made a claim to the Interior Department for the full amount of his license fee.

Damon moved that the resolution of the Executive Council to the Council of State be laid on the table and taken up with the appropriation bill. Carried.

Damon read the Executive Council's action in regard to an appropriation of \$2,500 recommended to the Council of State for passage for the maintenance of Relief Camps 1 and 2.

Mr. Damon stated that the camps would probably be on a self-supporting basis soon, and would derive a revenue from the rent of rooms. Further appropriations he did not think would be asked.

Special Act No. 8, incorporating the appropriation of \$2,500 was read, requiring but one reading before the Council.

Jones moved that the act be passed as read. Robertson asked to what date the appropriation would carry the camp. Mr. Young replied that the camps were ready to be self-supporting. At present they were in sore need of money, being necessary for the paying-off of the assistants and others on the pay roll. The act passed without further comment.

Damon: "As you have seen by the morning paper, the Executive has appointed a commission, or Court of Claims, to adjudicate the losses sustained by the recent fires, and the next step is to provide sufficient funds that is estimated will carry the commission through for six months. Action was this day taken by the Executive Council to appropriate \$20,000 for the Court of Claims expenses." Mr. Damon then read Special Act No. 7, appropriating \$20,000 for the purpose aforesaid, divided as follows: \$15,000 for the Finance Department, and \$5,000 for the Attorney-General's Department, for the employment of counsel for the Court of Claims.

This Act, said Mr. Damon, is based upon the correspondence that has passed between the Executive and President McKinley, and has received his sanction. We will not ask the Council to appropriate any money for the payment of the claims; that will be left to the next Legislature."

The Minister of Finance moved that the act be passed as read.

Plea for Poor Claimants.

Achi: "I want to know if the Council of State has the right to ask the Executive Council to change the rules of the Court of Claims, because the government has provided attorneys for the Court of Claims. I also notice that the rules require that the sum of \$20 has to be paid before a case can be filed with the Court. Suppose a man has a claim of only \$25 and he has to pay this fee of \$20 to file it? This will be an injustice to them. Besides, that they will have to pay a lawyer's fee. If the salaries of the members of the Court are to be paid by the Government, I believe that the Council ought to see to it that justice is given to the people who have small claims. I am willing to pass the Bill,

but at the same time I think the Council ought to allow the Court to make the fee pro rata, according to the size of the claim. Persons who have claims for \$75,000 should not be included with claimants, poor people, who have only a \$25 or \$50 claim. He has got to pay a lawyer; if he has to pay \$20 for a claim of \$20, he had better not make any claim at all. By this time we have discovered that the poor people have suffered a great deal more than the rich ones."

Dole: "The Council of State have no power to change these rules, but they have the right to recommend changes."

Kaulukou: "I also wish some information in regard to the Court of Claims. I see that Mr. Magoo has been appointed as President of the Commission. I believe Mr. Magoo owns much property in Chinatown; who is going to take his place when his claims are considered. He owns lots of land there. I don't think he would have any right to sit on his claims."

Dole: "He cannot sit on any matter he is personally interested in. The rest will sit, however."

Kaulukou: "I would like to have this act referred to the Council to consider carefully."

Kane: "It seems to me that the bill must take some course of investigation in the Council. It is a new matter altogether. I move that the bill be referred to the Finance Committee."

Damon: "The bill has already received the authorization of President McKinley for the expenditure of this sum of money, and requires only one reading."

Kaulukou: "I claim the Council of State should pass this bill on three readings instead of one, because it is entirely independent of expenses of plague."

Mott-Smith: "I do not remember the exact words of the telegram, from Washington authorizing the appointment of the Council of the Court, but the purport of it is that the Executive appoint five commissioners to adjudicate fire losses, and to have the Council of State make an appropriation of money for expenses in conformity with Hawaiian law."

Achi moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee. In answer to a question, Mr. Dole replied that the Supreme Court had no authority under the Hawaiian law to entertain these fire claims.

Robertson: "President McKinley having authorized the appointment of the Court of Claims and provided that the Council of State should appropriate money for the Court's expenses, it seems to me as a natural consequence it intended to provide the Court with ways and means to carry the work on. It could not do without funds. I do not say, however, that I have agreed with the policy of the Executive altogether in suggesting to President McKinley the appointment of a Court of Claims. It will be a great hardship upon a number of people in the community who have lost property through the suppression of plague, and I can not see where the money is coming from to pay for these losses. The figures will run up into millions of dollars."

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PEACE MAY BE REACHED

Boer Agents Sail for Europe.

MR. KRUEGER NEGOTIATING

Roberts Delays His General Movement Though There is Some Skirmishing

LORENZO MARQUES, March 21.—A Boer peace delegation, consisting of three commissioners, has sailed for Europe.

LONDON, March 21.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Cape Town says: "The real objective point of the Boer peace delegation which recently sailed from Lorenzo Marques for Europe, is Russia. The delegates, Messrs. Wolmerans, Fischer and Wessels, the latter being the President of the Free State Raad, took with them all the secret incriminating documents from Pretoria, thus making it difficult to incriminate Steyn and the members of the Afrikaner Bond in Cape Colony. SECRET MESSAGES FROM KRUEGER.

LONDON, March 22, 4:20 a.m.—Several telegrams have passed between President Krueger and the British Government, in addition to the Salisbury-Krueger correspondence already published. The Foreign Office received a dispatch from Pretoria yesterday. The contents of these communications cannot yet be obtained.

So far as the military situation is concerned, there is practically no change. Lord Roberts is quietly making preparations for the next move. As necessary to a beginning, Generals Gatacre and Brabant are swiftly moving from point to point in the southern districts of the Free State, dispersing or accepting the surrender of any remaining Boers, thus insuring the safety of Lord Roberts' communications before starting toward Pretoria.

LONDON, March 22.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Tuesday, March 20th, says: "I have just returned from Bloemfontein, where I learned that no further movement is probable for three weeks as negotiations are proceeding. I failed to ascertain the nature of the negotiations or whether Sir Alfred Milner's departure from Cape Town is connected with them, but I should not be surprised if the war collapses quickly."

A dispatch to the Standard from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday, says: Four thousand Transvaalers from Colesberg trekked on Saturday and Sunday to the northeast, going by way of the Basutoland border. They will probably be caught at one of the passes.

A striking feature of the advance on Bloemfontein was the abandonment of our communications with Poplar Grove. Lord Roberts, confident in the ability of his transport to meet all immediate needs of the army, deliberately left the enemy at Abraham's kraal to do what they liked. The result fully justified him. The enemy to the south were paralyzed by the boldness and rapidity of the stroke, and Generals Clements and Gatacre were enabled to cross the Orange river almost without opposition.

A Daily Chronicle correspondent at Bloemfontein, telegraphing Tuesday, March 20th, says: "The civil government has been reorganized. J. A. Collins, Under Secretary of the Interior in Steyn's executive, has been appointed Landrost. Steyn is regarded as guilty of fatuity, but not influenced by nepotism. He was always Krueger's tool. It has been rumored that he has reaped financial benefits from this connection, but the report is not substantiated. Mr. Fischer played the part of Steyn's Meibonthekele."

LONDON, March 22.—The correspondent of the Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing Tuesday, says: It is reported from Pretoria that a scheme has been arranged for the amalgamation of the Transvaal and the Free State. Krueger will become President of the Federated States and Steyn Commandant General of the Boer army. The flag will be the same as that of the Transvaal, with an additional orange color.

Although this story is not confirmed it is not improbable. It is a notorious fact that General Joubert has lost the confidence of the burghers simply because from the first he refused to shut his eyes to the inevitable result of the war. With all the burghers in the field it might not be difficult to secure a formal endorsement of this rumored scheme.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A Sun cable from Pretoria, March 20th, 1 p.m., via Lorenzo Marques says: A dispatch from Kroonstadt: Orange Free State, dated March 18th, says: The Pretoria federal commandos are here. They are in grand spirits. They are ready for the enemy, and are even defiantly awaiting the British advance. Presidents Krueger and Steyn addressed a vast camp meeting to-day. The Transvaal President made an impassioned appeal to the burghers to maintain a gallant fight for freedom. He told them it was certain that the ultimate result of the war would be that the Boer republics would retain their independence despite the temporary British occupation of Bloemfontein.

President Steyn followed President Krueger in a strong speech. He told the burghers that the Free State was far from conquered because its capital had been occupied by the British. He informed the burghers that England had definitely refused to allow the republics to remain independent states. Therefore, all the republics had to do now was to fight to the last. President Steyn said that in the six months the war had been going on the Boers had lost less than 100 men killed, and that the fighting was really commencing.

The Topeka Daily Capital.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1890.—SHREWD EDITION.

VOL. XXVII.

THE WAR SPIRIT.

PROMOTION TESTED.

COLORADO'S BURGERS.

STARVING INDIA.

THE CRY FOR WORK.

WHAT ABOUT THE RAILROAD?

THE PATRIOTS OF WAR.

ON THE WAR FRONT.

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KENTUCKY'S BIG TRIAL

Accused Goebel Killers in Court.

TESTIMONY IS VERY THIN

No Very Great Progress Made in the Anti-Republican Conspiracy.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 23.—Seventy-five extra police officers and deputy sheriffs guarded the outer entrance to the court house today, while a file of soldiers stood at the doors and passed on the credentials of persons entering the room. The cause of this display of force was the opening of the preliminary hearing of the Goebel suspects. The general public was excluded by an order of Judge Moore, only attorneys, relatives of the deceased, witnesses and officers of the court being admitted. Those admitted, however, soon filled the court room, which is on the second floor of the building. The Lexington and Winchester militia companies, armed with Winchesters, were scattered through various rooms. Only the usual crowd was on the streets and there was no excitement.

Colonel T. C. Campbell and Arthur Goebel appeared at the court house at 9:50 o'clock. A few minutes later ex-Governor John Young Brown, W. R. Ramsey, R. C. Kinkead, and J. C. Sims, attorneys for the defense, arrived.

Judge Moore convened court at 10 o'clock.

The prisoners, Republican Secretary of State Caleb Powers, W. H. Culton and John Davis, were brought into the court room, and took seats by their counsel. The Commonwealth witnesses were called, numbering forty. The name of Sergeant Goiden was not in the list.

At the conclusion of the call of the Commonwealth witnesses County Attorney Potts grove announced that he was ready for the trial to proceed.

Ex-Governor Brown read the warrant against Powers which charged him with being accessory to the murder of William Goebel. Governor Brown asked for dismissal of defendant on the ground that the warrant was defective in not stating that the crime was committed in Franklin County and did not show the offense to have been committed in Kentucky. County Attorney Potts grove said the warrant followed the lines laid down in criminal cases. Judge Moore overruled the objection to the form of the warrant.

August Muninger, a Covington undertaker, was called as the first witness. He did not answer, and an attachment for him was issued by the court. The witnesses present were ordered to retire and were admonished not to talk to anybody.

Judge George Denny and W. G. Lusk, of Lexington, who had been added to the list of attorneys for the defense took seats with their associate counsel.

Eph. Lillard, warden of the Frankfort penitentiary, was the first witness sworn. He testified that he was with Senator Goebel when the latter was shot. He walked ahead of Senator Goebel and was just entering the statehouse when the shot was fired. He turned back from the state house steps and saw what had happened. He looked toward the executive building and saw that the second window of the corner room was slightly raised. This was the office of the Secretary of State. He thought the shot had been fired from this room. There were several other shots, but he said they did not come from the same place. The first shot was evidently from a rifle, while the others seemed to be from pistols.

Cross-examined by ex-Governor Brown, Colonel Lillard said he saw nobody in the room from which the shots seemed to have been fired and he did not see anyone in the main door or on the steps of the building at the time of the shooting.

The Most Patient People Must Show Announce at Tim's. Nothing spoils a good disposition quicker.

Nothing taxes a man's patience like an itchiness of the skin. Itching piles most drive you crazy. All day it makes you miserable. All night it keeps you awake. Itch! Itch! Itch! with no relief. Just the same with eczema. Can hardly keep from scratching it. You would do so but you know it makes it worse.

Such miseries are daily decreasing. People are learning they can be cured.

Learning the merit of Doan's Ointment.

Plenty of proof that Doan's Ointment will cure eczema or any itchiness of the skin.

Read the testimony of a St. Albans, U. S. citizen.

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Cowan and his associates claim the Goebel partisans have done a number of things which indicated they were not acting in good faith. Nevertheless they did not expect any serious clashing, but on the contrary believed that all of the interests involved would abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. It was not at all probable that either party would be satisfied with anything short of a decision by the highest court in the land.

PEACE DECLARED.

Carnegie and Frick Unite and Form a Trust.

PITTSBURG, (Pa.), March 21.—An hour Carnegie and Henry C. Frick have buried the hatchet. Frick's son secure about \$16,000,000 as his share of the Carnegie interests has been divided off. Frick, Lovejoy and all the others who have been somewhat hostile to Carnegie are to stay in the firm. A new company, with a capital of \$200,000,000 will be incorporated next week under the laws of Pennsylvania, and the new company will at once begin plans for the erection of additional plants on a large scale. All the old companies will be united. The new company will be able to manufacture the same products which are now being furnished by the National Steel Company, American Tin Plate Company, Federal Steel Plate Company and American Steel and Wire Company.

NO CHARGE AGAINST METHEREN.

LONDON, March 22.—Replying in the House of Commons to-day to a series of questions on the subject of General Lord Metheren and his alleged disagreements with the officers of his column, which have caused considerable scandal, the Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, George Wyndham, declared that no charge had been brought against General Metheren by Colonel Gough or any other officer. Colonel Gough, he added, has been informed that an inquiry would be held into his case. Colonel Gough is alleged to have been ordered home by General Metheren after declining to obey a command issued by the latter, and the Colonel demands a trial by court-martial.

TESTS PATIENCE.

The Most Patient People Must Show Announce at Tim's.

Nothing spoils a good disposition quicker.

Nothing taxes a man's patience like an itchiness of the skin.

Itching piles most drive you crazy.

All day it makes you miserable.

All night it keeps you awake.

Itch! Itch! Itch! with no relief.

Just the same with eczema.

Can hardly keep from scratching it.

You would do so but you know it makes it worse.

Such miseries are daily decreasing.

People are learning they can be cured.

Learning the merit of Doan's Ointment.

Plenty of proof that Doan's Ointment will cure eczema or any itchiness of the skin.

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COFFEE OF BRAZIL.

President Brazil Talks of the Commercial Outlook.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 23.—In a conference with the representatives of the Associated Press, Dr. Charles Baldo, President of the Republic, said:

"The great need of Brazil is to furnish new markets and to enlarge the foreign sales for the coffee of Brazil. Of course you will understand that I cannot speak of all diplomatic measures taken to advance the cause in Europe, but our *comité de savoura de café* has taken charge of the propaganda in Europe. I am informed that in Germany, Italy, and especially in Spain, everything is progressing wonderfully."

"It is almost certain that commercial conventions will be made by which Belgium will take all the coffee if not far more than has been heretofore taken by France, while Hamburg, Geneva, Trieste, Flume, Barcelona and Spanish ports will more than double what has been sent to other French ports."

"Already arrangements have been made with the German, Austrian, Italian and other lines with Santos, Rio Janeiro and Bahia on the Brazilian end and Cadiz, Valencia and Barcelona at the Spanish end."

"I am sure that I am not unduly sanguine when I say that should France continue to insist on her present selfish policy she alone will lose by her want of foresight."

"From Belgium, Spain, Italy and other countries the French consumers of coffee will receive their usual if not far larger quantities of our coffee at a price far inferior to what they now pay while all the trade between France and Brazil in articles bought at present in Paris can be furnished us just as well by London, Berlin and other European markets."

"The Centro de Savoura de Café is only waiting for the last word of our Ministers at Rio de Janeiro and in Europe to begin a crusade in favor of our coffee in every city and town in Germany, Italy, Spain, Austria and Russia."

"We have received telegrams from the Spanish agent Barragan, who left Rio at the end of February, confirming the statements made to us while here."

"The present policy of Spain, after using all her coffee and sugar-producing colonies, is highly profitable not only to her different markets, but also to ours."

"The policy of Italy is also very favorable to the growth of our trade and all the ports of the Mediterranean. We have already powerful allies in the Lloyd's of Austria and Royal Hungarian Schir, which are already making voyages between Brazil and the ports of the Levant, where we expect to extend the sale of our coffee to Constantinople as well as other ports."

"Early in May and perhaps in April we hope to be able to show a great improvement in our foreign trade. The more we extend the use of our product the better the price of the article."

The correspondent of the Associated Press today received a telegram from Paris stating that M. Calainoux, Minister of Finance, has resolved to double the duty on Brazilian coffee, and he requested Dr. Campos Salles, President of the Republic of Brazil, to state what would be the policy of his Government in such an event, and what would be the result, financially and commercially, to Brazil and to France.

His Excellency said that the two governments were still in the act of negotiating in regard to the question of coffee; in fact, the Brazilian Government required a decrease of at least 30 per cent on the actual tariff, to begin with.

The system of maximum and minimum tariff was adopted in France in 1892 and Brazil, adopting the same system, had no intention of making reprisals, but meant simply to oblige those countries that employed a prohibitive duty to modify the practice or suffer the consequences.

If the facts stated in the telegram are true, then a series of articles published in the *Siecle* are true and the act, classified by M. Ivey Guoyot an act of madness on the part of the Minister of Finance, would cause the ruin of French trade with Brazil without in any way affecting Brazil.

All the Brazilian coffee sold in France would reach the French markets through Belgium, Spain, Italy, and even Germany, at a cheaper price, while all the goods imported at present from France would be bought in London, Hamburg and other European markets as cheap or even cheaper prices; the only sufferer would be France, and the latter would be compelled to procure new consumers for about 7,000,000 francs of French cloths and trimmings; 7,000,000 francs of pannings, brushes, buttons, etc.; 6,000,000 francs of prepared skins; 6,000,000 of butter; 6,000,000 of cotton goods; 6,000,000 of ready-made clothes; 3,000,000 of wines; over 2,000,000 of metal products; 2,600,000 of drugs and medicines; 1,000,000 of machinery, and for many millions of francs of silks, glass and hardware, saddles, crystals, perfumery, etc. Dr. Campos Salles refuses to believe that France will adopt so suicidal a policy towards a country that is, if possible, more French in its habits, policy and manners than Portugal, having even adopted the 14th of July as national festival.

The President showed statistics proving that the policy, supposed to have been adopted to protect the coffee-growing colonies of France, does not even benefit her colonies, and that out of about 1,500,000 bags of coffee used in France no more than 15,000 bags are produced by her colonies, and the President affirmed that in the State of São Paulo there are hundreds of fazendas that produce over 20,000 bags of coffee.

The House adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for copies of letters on file in the Department from citizens of the United States complaining of ill treatment while in the South African republics.

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At 12:05 court adjourned until 1:30.

President McKinley Interviewed.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Col. Andrew Cowan, a merchant of Louisville, Ky., Samuel J. Roberts, editor of the Lexington Leader, and John Marshall, Republican Lieutenant Governor of the State, all prominent Republicans and friends of Governor Taylor, called at the White House before the Cabinet meeting today and had a half hour's conversation with the President on the political situation in Kentucky. On leaving the Executive mansion they

said that they had called on Mr. McKinley for the sole purpose of explaining to him the exact situation in the state and what had led up to the present conditions of affairs.

They said that they assured the President that they did not want Federal troops to be sent to the state, or any Federal interference whatever.

They had not asked for a Congressional investigation, they said, nor would they ask for one, as they did not want it.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SWITH EDITOR.

TUESDAY.

APRIL 3, 1900

BULKY BUT NOT STRONG.

The assumption that Russia is powerful enough to defy the British Empire is evidently not shared by the Russians themselves. Otherwise there would have been a movement on Turkey and another on the Indian frontier long ago. That Russia hates Great Britain, as most other powers do, may be conceded, but the hatred is tempered with a prudence which apparently puts the day of collision, if it ever is to come, very far off. This prudence, due to a conscious weakness, has been shown in the relations of Russia with a much smaller state than Britain; for when the Czar wanted to coerce Japan at the moment of her triumph over China, he felt called upon to ask the Kaiser and the Government of France to come to his aid so the Japanese might be properly impressed.

Russia is vast indeed, geographically, but bulk does not make greatness. The mere bulk of China kept the nations in awe for a century. General Gordon warned Europe about "rousing the drowsy Chinese giant," and Lord Wolseley spoke of the "somber menace" of the uncouth barbarian of the Mongol Empire. Just before the Japan-China war Emperor William painted an allegorical picture representing all Europe called to arms against the poor Chinaman, whose placid, peaceful face the imperial magician had transformed into a hideous effigy of war. Yet within a few months Japan had smashed the prestige of China as one of her samurai might have broken tea bowl with his mailed fist. Despite China's four hundred millions, her last fatal stand was made at Wei-hai-Wei against an army but 20,000 strong, which carried all its artillery on the backs of mules. Even that little force was enough to show how punie was the threat of China's anger. What Japan did was to differentiate bulk from strength, and that is what must also be done in the case of Russia before we can arrive at a fair estimate of her power to do mischief among the nations.

What makes an aggressive, warlike power? What are the qualities and possessions needed by it, aside from the avarice or ambition which is the mainspring of aggression? Military adaptability is one thing, but the modern Russians have never possessed this in any very marked degree. Their wars with Napoleon gave them no distinction save for that prudence which led them to take refuge behind a dreadful winter. In defending the Crimea they did strenuous work for a time, but defeat there led to the collapse of a war which greater Russia, judged by bulk alone, ought to have been able to continue indefinitely.

When war came between Russia and Turkey in 1877 the Turks wore themselves out whipping the Russians; and in the opinion of military experts, if they had enjoyed the benefits of a modern organization and commissariat they would have won the ultimate victory. Russia was, however, beaten in another fashion. On approaching Constantinople, she found the British lion in the path and her spirit of conquest oozed and dribbled away. One might have thought the bear a sheep from the way the British rebut was taken.

Next to military adaptability—thing which implies patriotism, public spirit, love of conquest and desire for the public good, qualities as unknown to the Russian mousk as they are to the Chinese coq—we have to consider financial resources. A poor nation cannot make expensive wars, and Russia is too poor to even care for her own starving peasants. She is so impoverished that when it came to the point of paying for new artillery she tried the unique experiment of a disarmament conference. Without money to put great armes and a big navy on a war footing; with few strategic railroads; with a public service honeycombed with corruption and a people permeated with the essence of Nihilism, Russia is in most respects another sort of China—imposing to look at without, but as unsubstantial as a shell.

If the time is to come when battle lines are drawn against the Slav, it promises to be far distant. The Slav is alone in Europe with his ideas of mediæval power and, despite the unnatural alliance with France, he is without a friend that would stand the test of self-interest. Opposed to him is the spirit of the age, and this he knows he cannot combat, and therefore seeks to circumvent by his Oriental craft. But he never can triumph in the task. The civilized world is against him, and he must either become a part of that world or be crowded back to the solitudes whence he emerged.

A Western railroad is taking time by the forelock and trying to fix up a scheme to attract Boers, who object to British rule, to America. Both the Boers and America might go further and fare worse.

The Delos boy award may embarrass Portugal, but she will be still more embarrassed, probably, if she fails to pay it.

People who choose the Advertiser's timely summary of the world's doings get all the news that is fit to print and are not obliged to take San Francisco's yellow journals into the family circle.

There are ten unchartered Chinese societies in Honshu, some of which the Consul says are ready for highjacking. If the Bow Wong Wui gets through the charter stockade they will try to follow. Better keep them all out.

Complaint comes from Maui that some of the inter-island steamers touching there do not bring the Honolulu mail. Where the blames lies the Maui people and their Oahu correspondents have a right to find out. Is this cessation of public service a further result of the retrenchment of postal expenses?

The steamer Cleveland has had better luck in escaping salvage than she had off Lower California ten or eleven years ago. The the "hoodoo ship" rolled about with her shaft broken until she was picked up by a Cedros Island steamer, taken to San Diego and libeled for \$20,000. At that time the Cleveland was known as the Sirius, alias Scandinavia. In the present case the steamer managed to reach Hilo under her own sail.

Appleton's publishing house has gone to the wall with an unencumbered stock asset of \$2,000,000. The trouble was caused by selling books on the instalment plan and tying up a big capital while money was borrowed for current expenses. Everything went well until the Harpers failed, whereupon the Appletons could not make loans as formerly. Being unable to collect instalments faster than they became due, the big firm was forced into the hands of a receiver.

There is a partial truce in South Africa waiting upon the issue of some kind of secret overtures now being made. Krueger, it seems, has sent three commissioners to Europe, but the immediate occasion of the pause in the campaign is connected in the public mind with Sir Alfred Milner's errand in the North. One may risk a guess that the British victories on the one hand and the Boer threat to destroy Johannesburg and the Rand on the other has put both combatants in a humor to compromise.

Dr. Wood, who proposes to retire from the Presidency of the Board of Health, can hardly be spared, but he has certainly earned a rest. His labors are and have been severe; the skill and industry with which he battled with the plague at its worst must have drawn heavily on his vital force. It is suggested that, on his retirement from office, some substantial recognition be made of his services. Seeing that he has worked without salary and dropped his private practice, Dr. Wood certainly deserves a handsome testimonial.

March shows a record of 112 deaths. Consumption leads the list of destructive maladies with a total of twenty-one victims, while the bubonic plague is credited with but six. Consumption, therefore, has been three and a half times more fatal than the Asiatic scourge. Typhoid fever carried off nineteen, showing which impels, among other things, that a great deal of the water drunk in town during February and March was poisonous. As usual the Hawaiians suffered the greater mortality, their dwindling numbers having been reduced by fifty-three.

Young Malletton Tanu, who had a brief and troubled career as a King in Samoa, has asked for an education. Secretary Hay suggests that he be sent to school in Europe at the expense of the three powers. It is usually no kindness to a Samoan to transplant him to a northern climate for a term of years, and Mr. Hay's plan might be humanely modified so as to send the ex-Royal youth to Honolulu. He could get a good education here at less risk to his health from unaccustomed cold and from homesickness. A visit to the United States and Europe could then come as the finishing touch.

We are inclined to think that plague has often visited San Francisco's Chinatown of late years without becoming known as such to the public. There is no reason, climatic or otherwise, why plague should not exist there and its absence from the damp, squallid, underground quarters of the poorer part of the population would be surprising, particularly in view of the habitual use by the Chinese of imported Oriental foodstuffs. But the case does not rest wholly upon logical supposition. Eminent doctors say that deaths in Chinatown—particularly seven that occurred a year ago last November—were those of bubonic plague diagnosed under different names. The cases now deemed suspicious are not to be laughed away. Their peculiarities are of a kind to warrant the quarantine which British Columbian and Mexican ports have established against San Francisco ships.

COUNCIL OF STATE

(Continued from page 1.)

seems to me just as much a matter of interest that payment should be made to other persons who have not received their money. It appears to me this is a matter which should not be put off any longer. If the only reason for not paying it is that it is not a proper matter for this Council to pass, then I think we will have to cut out about two-thirds of what we are considering. I move that the claim be taken up with the appropriation bill, Act 3." Carried.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, by Mr. Robinson, reported Items 21A, 21B and 21C for expenses of Hawaiian Consulate, San Francisco, amounting to \$176, unpaid bills for December, and recommended they be inserted in the appropriation bill.

Moved by Robinson that the report be laid on the table and taken up with the appropriation bill. Carried.

Chairman Gear read the report of the Committee on Interior Department, Act 3.

Ienberg moved the report be laid on the table and considered in connection with the bill. Carried.

Chairman Gear then read the committee's report on Interior Department covering Items in Act 4. The chairman moved that the report also be laid on the table and taken up with the appropriation bill. Carried.

Under unfinished business, the Council then took up line 65, Act 2, Honolulu Fire Department, \$41,464.

The committee report upon this item was to increase it to \$66,164.

Achil moved that the report of the committee be amended by inserting Palama for Kalihii where the word occurs in the recommendation for a fire station in that district.

Jones did not see the use of the item of \$4,500 for a hook and ladder truck, stating that the big buildings are, or ought to be, constructed so the use of ladders will not be required. "I may be I am a little prejudiced against the hook and ladder business," said he, "but some will remember that I was a member of the volunteer hook and ladder company organized here about forty years ago. Well, we were, of course, always first at the feast, but made a fiz-zle of the fire. We had a banner presented to us by some ladies as a mark of esteem for our valor. I was very instrumental in getting the banner presented to the boys. After that I sent in my resignation, but nothing was done with it and finally they expelled me for non-payment of dues. Therefore, you may think I am a little prejudiced. It seems to me if we strike out the item of \$4,500, we will save something. I move that this item pass at \$88,664."

Nott: "We haven't got a ladder fit to put on a hen-coop. I consider the hook and ladder truck a necessity. I move the adoption of the committee's report." Robertson: "I think I know how some money can be saved. If an amendment is made so that the item for a new fire engine house for No. 1 will read 'for Palama,' I think it would be a move in the right direction. There is not sufficient either, except in a few places, for the mere attachment of a hose to the hydrants, to reach any distance. I therefore move an amendment by striking out the item for a new station house and insert the \$12,000 item for Palama."

Ienberg: "We have in this bill, and in bill No. 4, recommendations for improvements in the water system. It should be done. People are living in Nuuanu valley who have to go four or five days without water. A house burned down there and when the engines go there, there was not a drop of water.

The government ought to pay for that loss.

We have got a chance to do something now, so let's do it. I am in favor of passing the bill according to the committee's report. The improvements in the water system include Nuuanu, Kalihii, and Waikiki and I am told there will be a pressure of 125 pounds, enough to supply a hose without an engine."

Allen: "I would like to explain that our object in recommending the three hose carriages and accompaniments, was this: We recommended one for Nuuanu, one for Kalihii or Palama and one for Waikiki. The Water Commissioner assures us that with the new pumping station at Kalihii and an addition of seventy-five hydrants there will be pressure enough to do the work of a steam engine. I consider these three hose wagons and extra hydrants very necessary."

President Dole put the motion to pass the item as reported by the committee, namely, \$66,164, with the amendment proposed by Achil to change Kalihii to Palama. Carried.

Robertson moved that line 84, Act 2, repairs, furniture, etc., for government buildings, \$7,000, be taken up.

Robertson renewed his amendment of the preceding session to make the item read, repairs, etc., for the Judiciary building.

Jones moved the item pass as in the bill.

President Dole put the original motion to strike the item out of the bill. Motion lost.

Motion put that the item be amended to read repairs to Judiciary building. Motion also lost.

Motion that the item pass as it appears in the bill. Carried.

Adjourned at 5 p.m.

REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Kenna, Jackson Co., W. Va.

About three weeks ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assistance, her limbs being swollen to double their normal size. Mr. S. Maddox insisted on my using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and used it according to the directions and the next morning she walked to breakfast without assistance in any manner, and she has not had a similar attack since.—A. B. PARSONS. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benzoin, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

The brigantine J. D. Spreckels on her way to Guam anchored outside last evening. She stopped for water. Her trip from San Francisco was the fastest this season. She made the run in thirteen days.

On account of lack of water Pahala,

Houaupo and Naalehu mills are not grinding steadily.

INHUMAN ACT

"Who Gives to All Denies All."

This is as true of the spendthrift of health as of the waster of money. Do not waste your health by allowing your blood to continue impure, but purify, vitalise and enrich it by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine.

Dyspepsia—My husband doctor'd a long time for dyspepsia with only temporary relief. The first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla helped and the second cured him. It cured my sick headaches.

Mrs. Mary A. Clark, Wilmington, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver irritation and only cathartie to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It was generally reported around town that Catherine Sullivan had been attending the High School; that she had been in Mrs. Derby's room, and was taken sick on Friday last while in her class. This report, however, is proved a mistake by the fact that both Mrs. Derby and Professor Scott assert that the girl had never attended the school. Her relatives say the same thing.

It was reported to health headquarters yesterday morning that Catherine Sullivan had been up to the day preceding her death attending the High School and that she had been in Mrs. Derby's room. Another informant stated that the girl had been taken sick while in her class on Friday afternoon last. These reports, although they were all over town yesterday and many parents were considerably excited over the affair, were groundless as far as can be ascertained. Mrs. Derby and Prof. Scott both informed the Advertiser that Catherine Sullivan had not been attending school at all. Dr. Wood also stated to a reporter that T. F. Hope, the stepfather of the deceased, had informed him that the young girl had not been to any school for a very long time.

Board of Health Officer A. A. Fox made the following report at headquarters yesterday, concerning the Sullivan case: "T. F. Hope, stepfather of the young girl who died last night, of plague, worked under me as guard from the 1st until the 25th of March in charge of 'Russian Frank's' premises. His duties were at night and I always found him a very careful man who obeyed orders."

It is thought possible that infection may have been taken in Hope's clothing from the block in which he had been on guard, to the house on Liliha and School streets, was the victim. She died at 9 o'clock Saturday evening. The post-mortem examination showed unmistakable signs of plague and yesterday morning the body was incinerated.

Catherine Sullivan, age 13, from house on Liliha and School streets, was the victim. She died at 9 o'clock Saturday evening. The post-mortem examination showed unmistakable signs of plague and yesterday morning the body was incinerated.

It was generally reported around town that Catherine Sullivan had been attending the High School; that she had been in Mrs. Derby's room, and was taken sick on Friday last while in her class. This report, however, is proved a mistake by the fact that both Mrs. Derby and Professor Scott assert that the girl had never attended the school. Her relatives say the same thing.

It was reported to health headquarters yesterday morning that Catherine Sullivan had been up to the day preceding her death attending the High School and that she had been in Mrs. Derby's room. Another informant stated that the girl had been taken sick while in her class on Friday afternoon last. These reports, although they were all over town yesterday and many parents were considerably excited over the affair, were groundless as far as can be ascertained. Mrs. Derby and Prof. Scott both informed the Advertiser that Catherine Sullivan had not been attending school at all. Dr. Wood also stated to a reporter that T. F. Hope, the stepfather of the deceased, had informed him that the young girl had not been to any school for a very long time.

Board of Health Officer A. A. Fox made the following report at headquarters yesterday, concerning the Sullivan case: "T. F. Hope, stepfather of the young girl who died last night, of plague, worked under me as guard from the 1st until the 25th of March in charge of 'Russian Frank's' premises. His duties were at night and I always found him a very careful man who obeyed orders."

It is thought possible that infection may have been taken in Hope's clothing from the block in which he had been on guard, to the house on Liliha and School streets. Should this be proved to be the case it will make the third case of plague known to have originated through the guarding of infected premises. "Russian Frank's" premises, while they have at no time been under suspicion of infection, are situated in the block, in the rear of the Judiciary building, recently quarantined by the Board of Health on account of plague cases in that area.

There were many cases of sickness investigated Saturday afternoon and yesterday; one which is being closely watched is the case of Sarah Laa, age 13, living on Ali Lane, Waikiki, of the Insane Asylum road. Dr. Davis was called there about noon yesterday and found a young Hawaiian girl whose trouble he was unable to definitely diagnose. A swelling was noticeable in the maxillary glands, though the temperature was only a little over 100. Dr. Davis in his report recommended that the case be carefully watched. In speaking to a reporter the doctor said: "The case looks very much like one of plague."

Artillery Duel Near Warrenton.

KIMBERLEY, Thursday, March 23.—

There was a sharp artillery duel near Warrenton yesterday morning. A battery under Major Blewitt, supported by the Kimberley Light Horse, located the Boers, who employed four guns, two of which used cordite, but ineffectively.

The British battery replied with effect and silenced the Boer fire. The Boers sent two shells near the railroad station, which was not damaged.

A scouting party got too close to the bank of the river and encountered a hot fire. The men were unable to get away and it was impossible to relieve them without loss, the party being obliged to wait for darkness in order to escape. The party retired with only one wounded. This morning brisk firing was resumed at Warrenton about 6:30, but it has now slackened up. A detachment of fusiliers has arrived.

Sweet charity and immortal art were on most excellent terms at the Japanese Loan Exhibit, Thursday and yesterday, at the residence of F. J. Lowrey, Lunaihi and Victoria streets. In dazzling array, exquisite Oriental gems, the handwork of master hands, had been gathered together to make an exhibition calculated to excite the keenest interest and appreciation of those unacquainted with the technical knowledge of Chinese and Japanese art as well as the enthusiasm of the collector and lover of the curious and elegant.

ANOTHER CASE

Catherine Sullivan a Plague Victim.

Died Saturday Night After a Brief Illness—Body Cremated—A Palama Suspect.

(From Monday's Daily.)

One plague case was reported on Saturday. Catherine Sullivan, age 13, from house on Liliha and School streets, was the victim. She died at 9 o'clock Saturday evening. The post-mortem examination showed unmistakable signs of plague and yesterday morning the body was inc

HAWAII NEWS

Japanese Murdered at Paauilo.

The Usual Batch of Kicks and Other Interesting News From the Rainy City.

Now Paauilo has a murder case with some of the elements of mystery surrounding it. The man who stands charged with the murder and the victim are Japanese who have lived on the island for some time. The murder was committed last Saturday afternoon and Sheriff Andrews, who happened to be in the vicinity, conducted an inquest. The facts brought out at the inquest were as follows:

Sakuda Mineza and Fujihara Orieon were laborers on a ranch owned by Miss Annie Horner, and which is superintended by another Japanese. On Saturday morning Fujihara induced Sakuda to go with him to a place about one mile from the ranch for the purpose of gathering milkweed for the cows. The men left, one riding horseback and the other walking. About 3 p.m. Mrs. Brako heard a gun shot, but paid no attention to it until she had heard a Japanese was shot.

Some time after the shooting Sakuda walked into the ranch house and told the Japanese woman he had been shot and showed his wound. He asked permission to remain there saying Fujihara had shot him and he was afraid to go home as Fujihara might kill him. That night the man died and the shooter was placed under arrest next morning. A Portuguese gave evidence that a Japanese had been to him with a proposition to exchange cloak for a shot gun, that he had let him have the gun Friday afternoon and that it had been returned to his house about four o'clock Saturday afternoon by the Japanese and left in a damaged condition; the ram rod missing and a screw lost. That the Japanese had returned later and tendered payment for the injury done. In the meantime Fujihara was arrested and the Portuguese at once identified him as the man. The prisoner denied it and remarked that he had never seen the gun and did not know how to shoot. Other witnesses swore that the man was a good shot at quail hunting. Japanese testified that Fujihara came to the house where the wounded man was and left without making inquiry regarding his condition.

The prisoner made a statement admitting that he was in the woods with Sakuda and that while they were separated he heard a shot and called to his companion but receiving no answer he ran away fearing some one might hurt him. He denied shooting the man and said he knew nothing concerning the case. Sakuda made an antemortem statement to his friends that while standing at the top of a rise of ground he heard the shot and felt the sting of the wound and on looking around saw Fujihara running away with the gun in his hand. He stated that when they went out together Saturday morning neither of them had a gun with them. As Fujihara borrowed the gun late Friday afternoon it is supposed he took it to the place where the shooting occurred and hid it in the bushes preparatory to use when he should lure his victim to the spot. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Fujihara and bound him over for trial at the July term. Sakuda's wife was held as a witness.

After the jury was discharged information was brought to the sheriff that it was believed an intimacy had existed between the wife of Sakuda and Fujihara. That the wife had absented herself from home the greater part of Saturday, that this was unusual and in the light of subsequent events it was thought she had cognizance of the intention of Fujihara to kill her husband. The prisoner was brought to Hilo by Sheriff Andrews yesterday. Herald.

The Postal Surplus.

The Tribune acknowledges the receipt of the Postmaster General's report for the preceding year, which contains many matters of interest and many more which we passed over lightly; long columns of figures being confusing to the editorial mind. We have, however, gathered this fact, or rather it was gathered for us and presented so clearly that there was no missing it. The receipts of the department for the year 1899 exceeded its expenditures by \$50,000, all of which said \$50,000 went by the peculiar process of the Hawaiian Government machinery into the general treasury, whence it is now appropriated out by the Council of State for various unauthorized public works, mostly between Diamond Head and Ewa, while the postal department itself is so destitute of funds that a number of employees have been discharged and the rest have their salaries reduced from ten to twenty per cent.

Now, when a postal department makes money, at least when it turns a surplus into the national treasury, there is something very rotten in the Government system. A proper postal system makes money fast and spends it a little faster in perfecting itself. A worse and more unsatisfactory conveyance and distribution of mail could not easily be found than that of Hawaii. Through slow and uncertain transmission of letters hundreds of thousands of dollars are, without doubt, yearly lost to the business interests of the country. If the department makes \$50,000 why isn't it put into steamship companies and common carriers, into adding to the number of employees, instead of reducing them? A surplus of \$50,000! and it takes from even days to two weeks to get a mail from Honolulu to Hilo, and when it gets here it lies twelve hours on a

whidam, because no one is paid to be responsible for sending it ashore. The Council of State bodies to usurp legislative functions, let it do a little marching in the postal department.—Herald.

Still In Doubt.

Whether glanders has appeared among the animals at Olaa plantation or whether the disease is something else seems to be undecided, but a majority of the veterinarian who have seen the animals agree that the disease is glanders. Dr. H. B. Elliott, the local veterinarian, declares, on examination of the diseased mules that glanders was the complaint. He afterwards had the animals examined by Dr. Dickey of the transport Aztec, Dr. Bishop of the Conemanch, Dr. Kelly of the Leileianaw and Dr. Owens of the Lennox. These surgeons agreed with Dr. Elliott's diagnosis. Dr. Bishop going so far as to say that a post-mortem was not necessary. Dr. Jones, of the Siam, took a different view from his colleagues and said emphatically that the disease was not glanders. The sugar company decided, then, to have a consultation of surgeons at which Drs. Jones, Elliott and Owens should be present. This was held at 10 a.m. Tuesday and it was there decided to shoot the one horse that was sick. Before a post-mortem was held Dr. Owens was called back to the transport and an examination was held by Drs. Elliott and Jones. Each was as emphatic as before and an agreement could not be reached. Portions of the glands were removed and packed in ice for removal to Honolulu where they will be examined by veterinarians there. Dr. Elliott states that he found sufficient bacilli of glanders to inoculate every horse on the island.—Herald.

About the Bridges.

The narrow width of the bridges that are being constructed by the Government in and near Hilo is a cause for much complaint. Hilo is not a one-horse town to such an extent that it finds a one-horse bridge sufficient for its needs, and the new bridges may properly be considered one-horse affairs, since two teams can hardly pass each other on them. Hilo teamsters are both plow in disposition and Chesterfieldian in manner, but it can hardly be wondered at that they sometimes fall out over questions of precedence and right-of-way, using language that would shock a deaf man, when they frequently do at the Waiakea and Waiuku bridges. The worst of it is that the new bridges are no better.

The pedestrian, also, has a kick. Strictly speaking, a pedestrian has no rights which anybody is bound to respect. The man who walks instead of taking a hack puts himself outside the pale of human sympathy to a large extent. However, sometimes you can't get a back. In any case if the man who walks attempts to cross on the above mentioned bridges he is a good candidate for sausage meat. He would better swim. It has been suggested that the road board build onto the regular bridge structure sidewalks outside the railings, which would then separate the teams from the pedestrians, and be a convenience for both. This is quite generally done throughout the United States, and where traffic is at all heavy public safety demands it.—Tribune.

Paauhau Police.

A funny story regarding the efficiency of the police force at Paauhau is wafted over from that plantation on a recent breeze. It seems that on Saturday night the "force" decided to raid some Japanese gamblers and on reaching the place where the men were playing placed eight under arrest and seized the layout and money. Three of the men were afterwards released upon depositing \$8 ball "per each," and they announced that they would go back to camp and secure funds for the release of their compatriots. Instead of returning with money they brought back about 200 Japanese who demanded, 1st. The release of the prisoners. 2d. The return of all money deposited. 3d. The refunding of the money gathered from the table during the raid, and 4th. The return of a book in which the names of witnesses were written. Believing that discretion has a clench on valor the jailer yielded—and the incident was closed until Sheriff Andrews heard of it. Four of the gamblers were re-arrested, deposited bail and afterwards forfeited. One man, identified as having made demands upon the jailer, was tried, convicted, and fined \$100, which his friends will pay.—Herald.

Society Notes.

On Sunday, March 25, in response to an invitation extended by Dr. Owen of the transport Lennox, a merry party visited the ship. They were most courteously received and charmingly entertained by Captain Butt, Dr. Erault, W. M. Whitehead, representative of Donald & Co., Portland, Chief Engineer Duguid, and First and Second Officers Warren and Mackenzie of the Lennox. They vied with each other in their endeavors to make the afternoon one of pleasure and succeeded beyond their expectations. Dainty refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Forrest entertained a few of their many friends on Saturday evening, March 24. Mrs. Forrest is an ideal hostess and possesses the happy faculty of making her guests feel perfectly at home. Dancing was the order of the evening which was enjoyed by all. Promptly at twelve the guests, who numbered twenty-eight, joined hands in a circle and sang Auld Lang Syne.

On Monday evening there was an informal dance at the Hilo hotel in honor of the officers of the transports Siam and Lennox. There were about forty couples present and dancing was indulged in until a late hour.—Herald.

Fish Inspection.

Peddling of fish on the streets of Hilo and without inspection goes on as merrily as in days of yore. Dr. Moore states that the men have been notified that if they sell elsewhere than in the regularly established market they will be arrested and fined. Up to date the police records do not show that the men or any of them have been arrested. The records are clean in this respect presumably because the police are aware that until such a notice from the Board of Health or the authorized agents of the Board of Health is published such arrests would be illegal. The sale of fish on the streets should be prohibited in a legal manner and the fish sold in the market should be in-

spected. The Agent of the Board of Health in Hilo has the power to make such a regulation and there is no tangible reason why it should not be made and enforced.—Herald.

Still In Doubt.

Whether glanders has appeared among the animals at Olaa plantation or whether the disease is something else seems to be undecided, but a majority of the veterinarian who have seen the animals agree that the disease is glanders. Dr. H. B. Elliott, the local veterinarian, declares, on examination of the diseased mules that glanders was the complaint. He afterwards had the animals examined by Dr. Dickey of the transport Aztec, Dr. Bishop of the Conemanch, Dr. Kelly of the Leileianaw and Dr. Owens of the Lennox. These surgeons agreed with Dr. Elliott's diagnosis. Dr. Bishop going so far as to say that a post-mortem was not necessary. Dr. Jones, of the Siam, took a different view from his colleagues and said emphatically that the disease was not glanders. The sugar company decided, then, to have a consultation of surgeons at which Drs. Jones, Elliott and Owens should be present. This was held at 10 a.m. Tuesday and it was there decided to shoot the one horse that was sick. Before a post-mortem was held Dr. Owens was called back to the transport and an examination was held by Drs. Elliott and Jones. Each was as emphatic as before and an agreement could not be reached. Portions of the glands were removed and packed in ice for removal to Honolulu where they will be examined by veterinarians there. Dr. Elliott states that he found sufficient bacilli of glanders to inoculate every horse on the island.—Herald.

Still In Doubt.

Superintendent McKay of the Wilder's S. R. Co. has made the following changes in masters of steamers at this port:

Captain Mitchell of the Hawaii to take the Maui.

Captain Parker of the Kalanai transferred to the Helene.

Captain Nieholson to steamer Hawaii.

Captain Sachs to Kalanai.

These changes are temporary as Capt. MacAllister of the Kilauea will soon leave for Honolulu as a witness in the Carson case.—Herald.

Will Select Site.

James B. Castle and Lorrin A. Thurston of the Olaa Sugar Co. and C. Heideleman of the Honolulu Iron Works, came to Punaluu on the Mana Lea on Saturday last and are now inspecting the work done on the Olaa Sugar Co. While here they will probably decide finally the location of the mill site. These gentlemen went into quarantine before leaving Honolulu. They will visit Puna Sugar Co. before returning to Honolulu.—Herald.

The News Boiled Down.

Miss Anna Rice is confined to the hospital with an attack of fever.

A limited amount of island butter was received in Hilo last week.

There is no information at hand as to more transports coming to Hilo.

Dr. W. G. Irwin has been confined to his house for some time with malarial fever.

Business men generally are incensed over the lack of appropriations made for Hilo.

Mr. T. C. Ayer has resigned his position as veterinarian to the Olaa Sugar Co.

It is reported upon good authority that a Japanese bank will soon be established in Hilo.

The contract for grading the Puna branch of the Hilo R. R. will probably be let early next week.

Attorney G. F. Maydwell will probably act as clerk of the court for the Kalina term in place of Daniel Porter.

The body of a native sailor who died on the Kalanai, was brought ashore on Tuesday and buried at Hilo.

Mr. Metz, sanitary inspector for the Board of Health, will probably make a trip around the island in a few weeks.

Mr. C. E. Richardson has been confined to his bed during the past two weeks with a rather severe attack of illness.

Mr. W. S. Terry is now well on the way to recovery from typhoid fever, by which he has been for some time confined to the Hilo Hospital.

The recent rains have been of great benefit to the plantations. At Olaa in the vicinity of nine miles the cane shows great improvement.

Carl S. Smith received his commission as acting Deputy Attorney General for the Third Judicial Circuit last Monday and left next day for Kalua to prosecute the cases there.

There are at present a rather large number of cases of typhoid and malarial fever in town. This may result from the stirring up of old microbes by the vigorous work of the sanitary committee.

Mrs. Cruzan is still suffering from her recent attack of heart trouble. As soon as she is able Mrs. Cruzan will go to the Shipman mountain residence for the benefit to be derived from a change of climate.

The completion of the Waiuanue street sewer and its discharge into the Waiuku enables the citizen to go to the post-office after his monthly installment of bills without risk of catching typhoid germs and bubonic microbes.

A meeting will be called in a short time for the purpose of making arrangements for a local baseball league. With new material to strengthen the old, and new grounds for practice and games, the sport should come out of the chrysalis stage this year and resemble the real thing.

A Chinese of ambitious temperament, enlightened by the land grubbing propensities of his Western brethren, is taking a squat upon the land claimed by the Spreckels interests on the makai side of Front street. He will erect a "skyscraper" there and take his chances as far as the Spreckels people are concerned. As for the Government, which some years ago condemned all this tract for public purposes, there is little danger of any action being taken within the next decade.

It is reported that the "Lennox" carried away two dead mules when she left Hilo. Why she took them away isn't known. Perhaps because it seemed desirable to keep the fact from being known. Perhaps they couldn't afford to bury them at Hilo. The probabilities are that there will be a good many more dead ones before the transport reaches Manila. Fifty days on his feet in a stall is rather too much for the obstinacy of even a mule. If, as is stated, the orders that the "Lennox" had were the same as those of the other transports that came here there will be trouble for some one if the stock arrives at Manila in bad shape.

IT IS DANGEROUS TO NEGLECT A COLD.

Pneumonia is one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases. It always results from a cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will quickly cure a cold and perhaps prevent an attack of pneumonia. It is in fact made especially for that ailment and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. Can you afford to neglect your cold when so reliable a remedy can be had for a trifle? For sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

REST

"If I could only get a little rest!" How many tired women say this? They are exhausted, depressed, disengaged. Even after sleeping they find themselves just as tired as before. Not a part of the body escapes from the hard aches and pains. You should have all impurities removed from your blood and your nerves greatly strengthened.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

brings rest and refreshing sleep. Your nervousness disappears and your unrest passes away.

Of course you know this is so, for you have heard all about Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Ask your doctor if it isn't the best Sarsaparilla in the world. Even your druggist will tell you "It's the oldest and the best."

If you are constipated, take Ayer's Pills. They are greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

Prescribed by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The following is the mortuary report for Honolulu for the month of March, 1900, as furnished by Mr. C. B. Reynolds, executive officer of the Board of Health:

DEATHS BY AGES.

Under 1	26
1 to 5	5
5 to 10	2
10 to 20	9
20 to 30	20
30 to 40	13
40 to 50	11
50 to 60	7
60 to 70	13
Over 70	6
Total	112

BY NATIONALITY.

Hawaiian	53
Chinese	17
Portuguese	7
Japanese	25
Great Britain	1
U. S. A.	4
Other nationalities	1

BY SEX.

Male	80
Female	3

COUNCIL OF STATE

Committee Report On
Interior Dept.

PLAQUE FUNDS AVAILABLE

Bill Appropriating \$250,000 Passed.
Washington Letters--New Fire
Station Recommended.

The Council of State was called to order at 3 p.m. yesterday by President Dole, the following Councillors being present: Allen, Jones, Achi, Isenberg, Kaunokou, Robinson, Gear, Nott, Howe, Kennedy, Robertson, Goncalves and Ka-ne. Ministers Mott-Smith, Young, Damon, and Attorney General Cooper were present.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mott-Smith read a letter from Secretary Hay addressed to President Dole which the latter said would be presented to the Council of State for hearing. The full text of the letter, and also an official letter addressed to Hon. H. M. Sewall by Secretary Hay are as follows:

Department of State,
Washington, March 6, 1900.
His Excellency Sanford B. Dole, Honolulu.

Sir: Mr. Sewall has reported that on February 19th last, the Council of State, acting upon a recommendation of the Executive Council, voted an Act (styled Act I) appropriating \$10,000 for the extension and completion of the sewer system of Honolulu, \$335,253.24 out of the moneys which shall be received by the Hawaiian Treasury during the biennial period ending December 31st, 1901, "from a certain loan authorized by an act passed by the legislature of 1896," said appropriation to take effect from the date of its approval by the President of the United States. Mr. Sewall has also reported the action of the Councillors in voting \$100,000 for the suppression of the bubonic plague. The text of both measures accompanied Mr. Sewall's reports.

The President directs me to advise you that he has under this date, March 6, 1900, approved the above-mentioned Act I. Information of such approval has already been despatched to you by a telegram sent this day to San Francisco to be forwarded to Honolulu by the steamer America Maru sailing tomorrow, February 7th, which telegram reads as follows:

"The President has not considered it wise to convene the old legislature, expecting the Council of State to provide for requisite expenditures until Congress enacts the Hawaiian territorial bill. He approves Act I of the Council of State."

The appropriation of \$100,000 for additional sewerage appears to fall under the President's previous authorization telegraphed to you on January 23 last and forwarded by the steamer China of the 24th, as stated in my confirmatory letter to you of January 24th, 1900.

It does not appear to be necessary to review the serious objections, legislative and administrative, which attach to the proposal heretofore made that the Hawaiian legislature which went out of existence on the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands should be revived and convened anew to resume the function of legislation. These objections upon earnest consideration appeared to the President to outweigh the favorable aspects of the proposition, to such a degree as to render its adoption impracticable, while on the other hand the necessity of such a step did not appear to be imperative in view of the sufficient powers already possessed by the Council of State under existing law and the exercise of which powers had already been sanctioned by the President in order to meet the grave sanitary emergency which confronts Hawaii. The President accordingly directed me to include in the above quoted telegram a negative response to the suggestion of your letter of January 17th.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN HAY.

Washington, March 16, 1900.
Harold M. Sewall, Esq., Honolulu.

Sir: Your No. 195, of the 2d instant, has been received. You therein report the reductions of the force in the post-office and customs departments in order to keep within the limits of the last legislative appropriations. You add that those reductions will delay and impair the operations of the two departments, and that, while it seems clear that the Council of State, under article 81, section 6, of the Hawaiian Constitution, has the power to appropriate the necessary moneys to put these services on an efficient footing, there is a reluctance on the part of the Executive to assume such power in requesting the Council so to do; for which reason the President will be asked to sanction the exercise of this power which is urged by every reason of public necessity."

No formal request of the Hawaiian Executive in this sense has yet reached the President; but the view of the importance of maintaining the full efficiency of the postal and customs services and the urgency of taking necessary steps to that end, the President directs that your state to President Dole that he is at liberty to forthwith recommend to the Council of State the making of the necessary appropriations (within proper limits of economy) for an increase of the postal and customs force, and that if he deems it necessary to obtain the President's express approval of the appropriation the formality of referring the matter to Washington need not delay the timely action which the emergency appears to require.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN HAY.

The report was read by Mr. Kennedy of the special committee appointed

bring in a report on Act 6, covering the recommendation for an appropriation in favor of the further suppression of bubonic plague as follows:

Sir: Sanford B. Dole, President of the Council of State,

Mr. John Kennedy, who was present, advised he No. 5 would recommend that they have not yet received a report from the President or the special Finance Committee. He said that the estimate of \$250,000 asked for by the Board of Health was made and recommended by the Finance Committee after a careful examination of the current expenses, and what had already been the extra expense.

From the letter of the Finance Committee we learn that their estimate of expenses to February 28th is \$512,443.50; the appropriation was \$375,000, leaving the amount of \$137,443.50 still due.

From the amount of \$250,000 asked the Council have taken, by Act No. 5, \$10,000, leaving \$240,000, the amount of this bill. Take from this \$137,443.50, the amount of bills due and passed by the Finance Committee, and the sum of \$112,556.50 is left.

Your committee examined some of the bills in the hands of the Finance Committee, particularly the liquor, cigar and hack bills, and while the Finance Committee claim they had no authority to dispute or refuse to pay any bill approved by the President or other officer of the Board of Health, they were at much pains to explain to us all information they were able to obtain, and in some instances they were able to secure discounts.

The matter of the bills for hack hire, liquor and cigars, was explained to us by the President of the Board of Health and the Finance Committee as mainly incurred in the early part of the plague excitement, when many men were acting as volunteers, who received no pay; liquors and cigars were used by the parties at the pesthouse, beer was used at the dining room adjoining the Board of Health office, where the employees who spent both the day and night there were fed. The hack bills were incurred by all parties; there were some hacks regularly engaged by day and night by the Board.

We found the system as inaugurated by the Finance Committee of checking, segregating and apportioning the bills to the different camps and accounts remarkably good and correct. No bill assesses them without the check of the party ordering, the party receiving and in office of the Board of Health, and no bill could be paid twice.

The Finance Committee informed us that this appropriation of \$240,000 will be sufficient only to carry them to March 31st.

We attach a schedule of actual expenses now running, which will only decrease when the plague cases cease, amounting to \$669.64 per day, or \$18,289.29 per month. Your committee are of the opinion that an experienced surveyor should be employed permanently by the Board of Health to make all the purchases required. A good buyer would save much more than any salary which would be paid.

Therefore your committee recommend the passage of this bill appropriating \$240,000.

J. A. KENNEDY.
W. C. ACHI.
W. F. ALLEN.

Gear moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Damon asked if the adoption of the report carried with it the appropriation of the sum of \$18,000 monthly expenses outlined in the report.

The motion of Mr. Gear, however, was put to the Council before Mr. Damon was answered. The motion, with an amendment that the report be laid on the table with the bill was carried.

Mott-Smith reported that the Executive Council reported progress on the consideration of the Zerbe claim and would report further soon. A similar statement was made with regard to the Japanese petition which asked that the Japanese be exempted from taxes for the coming year.

Robertson: "On behalf of the Judiciary Committee I would like to make a report on lines 11A and 11B, Act 3, for salary of Second District Magistrate at \$2800 and Second Clerk at \$1800 per annum. The work in the district court is increasing constantly. The congestion there is principally in the work of the clerk who has to take the record of cases, and then when an appeal is taken to the Circuit Court, he has to copy the evidence and send it up with the other papers. The reasons for making an appropriation for one additional clerk in the district court are even stronger than making an appropriation for another district magistrate. If the work continues to increase at the rate it has for the last twelve months, the magistrate will have more than he can go along with. For these reasons the committee recommends the passage of both these items."

Cooper favored the insertion of the items.

Robertson moved that the report be adopted. Amended, that it be accepted and considered in connection with the bill. Carried.

Gear reported as chairman of the committee on Department of Interior, he desired to await a reading of the report until Act 6 could be disposed of, in connection with the committee report.

Plague Funds Available.

Allen moved that Act 6 be taken from the table and disposed of favorably, in order that disbursements can be made.

People relying on the passage and disbursement of the item were suffering and needed the money. The Secretary read the Act, providing for the appropriation of \$240,000 for the suppression of bubonic plague.

Kennedy moved that the Act be passed. Isenberg seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Gear then read the report of the committee on the Interior Department. The typewritten report covered twenty-six closely printed pages.

Jones moved the report be accepted and considered when Act 2 was taken up. Carried.

Mott-Smith asked to have an amendment to Act 2 inserted for the Department of Foreign Affairs, covering \$170,551 unpaid bills for December at the Hawaiian Consulate, San Francisco. Upon motion the item was inserted.

Isenberg moved to take up Act 2, items bearing on the Interior Department, to be considered with the report. Motion carried.

Isenberg stated the Attorney General recommended that the Council await action until reports were made by the

committee on all the acts covering Interior Department items. Isenberg withdrew his motion and agreed to defer action if the Council desired. The Council voted to take up Interior Department items in Act 2 according to the motion just carried.

Interior Department Items

Line 58, printing and advertising, unpaid bills, 1899, \$132. Passed.

Line 59, Departmental instruments, unpaid bills, 1899, \$428.45. Passed.

Line 60, purchase of horses and mules, 1899. Passed.

Line 61, purchase of lot adjoining Oahu Prison, \$1,557. Passed.

Public Grounds

Line 62, public grounds, general unpaid bills, 1899, \$14.15. Passed.

Line 63, unpaid bills, forests and nurseries, general (unpaid bills, 1899, \$1,058. Passed.

Line 64, Honolulu fire department, \$14,464.00.

The committee's report on this item read as follows:

This amount covers the following items which are considered necessary—New engine house for engine No. 1 \$12,000 New engine house for engine No. 3 8,000 Addition to central station 10,000 New engine 5,000 Material and supplies 6,484

The item, material and supplies, covers the purchase of team of horses, increase in horse-feed, horse-shoeing and fuel, and the purchase of 3500 feet new hose.

Your committee, after consulting with the Minister of Interior and the Fire Commissioners, would recommend that the amount be increased from \$14,464 to \$66,164.

The increase of \$24,700 which we recommend is to cover the following items: Three new hose companies, one to be located at the head of Nuuanu or Lilihi street; one at Kaihi, and one at Waikiki; the cost of each of these to be \$5,000; for the establishment of a hook and ladder company at the central station, \$4,550; for the purchase of additional hose, \$5,000.

Gear: "The Board of Fire Commissioners submitted to the Minister of Interior a supplemental report since December 21st, 1899, giving additional items which they considered necessary at the present time. The fire up the valley at Mr. Bishop's residence seemed to show some necessity for a fire department to be stationed there. A hose company would be sufficient, and the power supplied from the Kaihi pumping plant would give sufficient force. They also recommended the establishment of a hose company at Waikiki—a volunteer company. They decided, however, it would be difficult to establish a volunteer department, and recommended a paid force. Looking over Kaihi, they found there should be a fire house at that place. The Kaihi pumping plant will throw a stream over any building in Kaihi, Waikiki or Nuuanu valley. The expense of establishing these stations, with harness, furniture and sundries required, are necessary items."

Damon thought it was a little early to speak of the probable revenues, and he therefore recommended action on the proposed item be deferred until a thorough consideration of the report could be had by himself. He stated the Fire Department had authority to law \$60,000 and authority for \$20,000, under the present act there was asked \$40,000, and under the payroll \$1,200 additional. "So that the amount," said Mr. Damon, "will be at the disposal of the Fire Department is so large, and the Government having other bureaus in urgent need of funds, I think it is a matter of sufficient consideration to defer the expenditure of so large an amount until we see what Act 4 will provide."

Achi recommended that instead of creating a station at Kaihi it be at Palama, being more central for that section of Honolulu.

Upon motion action on the item of Kaihi was deferred.

Line 65, expenses, field work (unpaid bills, 1899), \$336. Passed.

Line 66, office expenses, instruments, publishing maps, etc., for Bureau of Survey, \$600. Passed.

Line 68, meteorology and tide gauge, \$150. Passed.

Line 70, incidentals, books and stationery, for Bureau of Conveyances, \$1,000.

The committee reported adversely upon this item, favoring the appropriation of only \$250. The balance was intended for four book typewriters, but a Hawaiian law prohibits the use of typewritten copies of permanent records in books. The item of \$250 was passed.

Line 72, running expenses, water-work (unpaid bills), \$124.47. Passed.

Bureau of Water Works

Line 72A, Koloa waterworks (unpaid bills, 1899), \$92.55. Passed.

Line 73, running expenses water-work, \$500. Passed.

Line 73A, enlarging and repairing reservoirs 2 and 3, \$10,000. Passed.

Line 74, running expenses pumping plants, \$10,000. Passed.

Bureau of Public Works

Line 75 and 77, repairs, furniture and additions to Government buildings, \$2,591.64. Report of committee increased the item to \$2,801.21, which was passed.

Line 78, incidentals and traveling expenses (unpaid bills, 1899), \$34.50. Passed.

The committee reported adversely upon this item, favoring the appropriation of only \$250. The balance was intended for four book typewriters, but a Hawaiian law prohibits the use of typewritten copies of permanent records in books. The item of \$250 was passed.

Line 79, landing and buoys, Honolulu, (unpaid bills, 1899), \$100.77. Passed.

Line 80, landings and buoys, Hawaii, (unpaid bills, 1899), \$22.25. Passed.

Line 81, landings and buoys, Maui, (unpaid bills, 1899), \$6. Passed.

Line 82, steam tug (unpaid bills, 1899), \$4,808.52. Passed.

Line 83, incidentals and traveling expenses, \$600. Passed.

Line 84, repairs, furniture and additions, Government buildings, \$7,000.

The committee reported adversely on this item, advising that it be struck out altogether. The committee's report was as follows: "This item was asked for for the purpose of providing sewerage connections for Government buildings. Your committee have examined the estimated requirements under the General Appropriation for the biennial period, which amounts to \$45,000, as re-appropriated, and we find that the same only reaches a total of \$42,000. Included in this total we find an estimated amount of a little over \$7,000 for buildings which have been destroyed by fire and for buildings which will

revert to the Federal Government when repaired and maintained will be removed. We are of the opinion that the amount asked for the purpose of the item is excessive, and recommend that the sum be reduced, as it can be done at a lower rate."

You will note that the amount of the item is \$42,000, which is the same as the amount of the item.

Yours very truly,

Walter Hayes, Mayor.

Robertson moved the item be amended to read, "For public, maritime and administrative expenses for the Judiciary building."

After reading, said Mr. Robertson:

"This building is in poor repair and the furniture is not appropriate to a building of that nature. Moreover there is ample use of the rent of the building. The offices are too large and too few. There should be a remodeling of the upper floor and the number of rooms increased. It seems to me that if there is anything needed in the way of repairing and renovating a building, it is in reference to the Judiciary building. Reports for repairs have been made by the Chief Justice, but practically nothing has been done. His reports have been pigeon-holed. If the Government wants the city to be cleanly, it will have to set an example."

Considerable discussion followed upon the necessity of this item being increased.

Article II—There shall be five (5) directors, who shall be elected by the members of the association, and who shall serve for one year, and until their successors are elected.

Article III—Three (3) of the directors shall serve

MAUI BUDGET

Camp Wood Celebrates
March 17th.

Mauites Register a Kick-High Trade
Winds -- General News
And Shipping.

KAHULUI, Maui, March 21st, 1908.

Twenty-four days have now passed without a case of plague, or even a suspicious sickness in Kahului. The little community is congratulating itself upon having passed the danger point, and is looking forward with impatience to the opening of the port and the removal of restrictions upon business.

As has already been stated, a galvanized corrugated iron rat-proof fence has been erected around the entire town, and another around the railroad premises proper. All warehouses have been sealed up with cement, and all the inhabitants of the town have been removed to a detention camp. It was generally supposed that this step was preliminary to a general rat crusade, but no movement in this direction has been commenced, although today is the sixth following the removal of the last of the people to camp.

Life in Camp.

The new camp, next to Camp Wood, but upon the seaward side, is a collection of eight two-roomed cottages having kitchens attached. The buildings are quite comfortable affairs, built of Nor'west slabs with joints covered by battens, floors of tongue and groove surfaced lumber and roofed with corrugated iron.

Every inhabitant was allowed to take with him or her, just as much personal effects as wanted, and the consequence is that all the temporary homes are made fairly comfortable. It is also worthy of note, that although the authorities are prepared to provide for all very few have availed themselves of the offer.

The new camp is generally dubbed "Camp Wood-be" by the community, and although life during the day is pretty slow, the amusement being well confined to surf bathing or card playing, ample compensation is made for the day's slowness by the night's frivolity. With a view to providing amusement for themselves, a platform has been built, made of tongue and groove lumber and well planed and waxed for dancing.

On the night of the 17th of Ireland, the new floor was opened with a really enjoyable dance. Music was furnished by a quintette of boys and a Regime music box, and proved entirely satisfactory to the lovers of the "light fantastic." After the dance, refreshment was provided and the tolling of the curfew bell, or rather the dinner bell at the solemn hour of midnight warned the merrymakers that St. Patrick's day was over and that it was time to adjourn. Next Saturday night is being eagerly looked for by everybody, as a grand luau is announced. Already preparations are well under way, and from present indications a jolly time is assured.

Only one matter mars the contentment of those in camp, and that is the blissful uncertainty of things in general. The darkness in which everybody is kept as to future intentions of the authorities is beginning to pall upon the people, and some very caustic criticisms are heard upon all sides. The fact that six rays out of the fifteen have passed without any action other than the closing of gates at night in Kahului is strongly commented upon. People are asking why they were removed from their homes, which to all intents and purposes are clean as their present habitations, unless some effort is made to reduce the danger of a fresh outbreak by exterminating the rats. It would seem that if Kahului is infected by rats having travelled over the soil and houses, it is equally as reasonable to assume that the site of the new camp, which is situated only about half a mile back of the town, is equally infected, especially as it is stated by no less than three of the inhabitants of the old camp (Camp Wood) that a rat was actually seen in the kitchen of the camp, very much alive.

Railroad employees are carried to and from camp to their work twice a day.

A Washington light plant has been installed on the railroad wharf and night gangs are working on the ship's cargoes.

Boiled linens are at a premium in Kahului; sweaters and negligee shirts are fashionable. Only one Jap laundry-woman in camp and she can't do starch goods—it's cheaper to buy new ones.

A hay wagon ride is being talked of at the camp.

The old pig pen and stables belonging to Sam Sing Co. and situated on the outskirts of the town in the direction of weh. 5, were destroyed by fire on Monday by order of the authorities.

Some more burning off is talked of as soon as weather conditions will permit. Amongst those buildings doomed is a stable in rear of the Kahului store and one or two small cottages.

DEPARTED:—Sch. Dora Blum, San Francisco with sugar, 16 March; sch. Helen N. Kimball, for Hana, to load; bkt. Chehalis, for Astoria, empty, March 19.

The Bloemfontein is chartered to load sugar here for San Francisco and is expected from Honolulu daily. The Antiope and Nuuanu both carry sugar and are filling up fast.

VESSELS IN PORT:—Antiope, Nuuanu, Novelty and Mary Buhne.

ARRIVED:—March 17, schr. Mary Buhne, from Gray's Harbor, with lumber, 30 days out.

From Another Source.

WAILUKU Maui, March 24th.—The trade-winds have been blowing a gale nearly all the week bringing show-

ers of rain on the northern side of the island and making the air hot with dust along Hilo Bay in the hills adjacent. During several days of the week the wind would blow across the island from Kahului towards the west.

On Tuesday, the 25th, Hilo again

was quelled against the remainder

of the island, his only exertion being

to move his office in Hilo.

The Maui Sugar Company of Hilo

have eighty acres of cane cane growing nicely.

Recently seven or eight horses have died at Pala plantation of what seems to be paralysis of the throat. They were unable to swallow any food.

Weather: Wind blowing hard.

CANE BURNED

Second Fire Destroys
Fifteen Acres.

Spreckelsville Will Seek Safety in
New Method of Planting.
Kick About Mails.

SPRECKELSVILLE, March 28.—A second cane fire in eight days seems to verify the old adage that "Misfortunes never come singly." About fifteen acres were burned this time; but as they were rat-trees only, it will be taken off in half a day's grinding, and the loss would be trifling, did not so much of the cane burnt last week stand in the way.

At first it was thought that a spark from the mill had started the blaze, but subsequent discoveries have changed this belief. It transpires that some loafers from camp, who had determined to have a day off, had hidden themselves in the standing cane. People who saw the fire start are unanimous in the declaration that it commenced at a point well inside the field, and it seems to be certain that some of this gang started the fire by careless smoking. Rice and other provisions were found in the cane after the fire, and it was evidently left by these men in their hasty flight.

The protracted drought has made the whole plantation like a tinder-box, and but for the splendid fight made yesterday by the employees, a large field of cane and a long row of houses would have gone up in smoke. The struggle with the fire was exciting in the extreme, and several times it was nip and tuck. However, well organized effort won the day, and hearty congratulations were in order when the fire was finally stopped with but comparatively slight damage.

The experience gained will be made good use of in the future and no large areas of cane will be planted without alternate sections which fire could not cross; that is, there will be a ripe crop in one field and a green crop or newly planted cane in the next. Spreckelsville—this plantation—is swept by almost constant gales of wind during most of the year, and is, consequently, peculiarly liable to cane fires in seasons of drought.

A special effort is being made to grind off the burnt cane, Pala mill is co-operating with Spreckelsville, and marvellous progress has already been made. But a short time will elapse, if all continues to go well, before it is all turned into sugar, and the eventual loss will not be nearly as heavy as was at first estimated.

SPRECKELSVILLE, March 29.—Steamers from Honolulu are getting to be like angel's visits, few and far between; but when they do come, and bring no mail, as the Lehua yesterday, it seems to be a needless aggravation of the situation. Already it is common for people ordering goods to reason thus: "Well, if I order from Honolulu, goodness only knows when they will get here!" Ten days and not even a mail is a not infrequent occurrence. I may as well order direct from San Francisco and save the Honolulu charges."

The Lehua is not the only steamer

that has touched here without bringing mail.

The Helene did the same last

Sunday, and there have been others.

If the Honolulu merchants don't care for

the trade of Maui going to Frisco, no

more need be said; but if they would

prefer to keep it, they will surely im-

press on the postoffice the advisability

of keeping the inter-communication as

frequent as possible. People here who,

during the quarantine, imported direct

from Frisco, have been much struck

by the good condition in which every-

thing arrives, not having been trans-

ported en route and knocked about by

the freight smashers on the Inter-is-

lands and boats, and it does not need much to prevent them ever resuming their pur-

chases in Honolulu.

The Late Col. Ashford.

Speaking of the late Col. V. V. Ashford the Call says: Mr. Ashford always maintained that he had been unjustly treated by the provincial government. He admitted that he favored a restoration of the monarchy with Princess Kaiulani on the throne, as he believed such a form of government would unite all elements in the islands and command the respect of the foreign powers.

HOW TO SAVE DOCTOR BILLS.

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth. —D. S. Mearlak, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie Bedford County, Pa. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

VESELLES IN PORT:—Antiope, Nuuanu, Novelty and Mary Buhne.

ARRIVED:—March 17, schr. Mary Buhne, from Gray's Harbor, with lumber, 30 days out.

From Another Source.

WAILUKU Maui, March 24th.—The trade-winds have been blowing a

SAMOAN NEWS

Hoisting German Flag
March 1st.

The Imperial Proclamation of Wilhelm
--Unique Speech by Mataafa.
Items in Brief.

The following news is taken from the Samoa Herald of March 17th:

Thursday, the 13th of March, will be long remembered by the people of Samoa as the day on which the Imperial German Flag was hoisted; the day of which the undivided rule of Germany commenced over the Islands of Upolu, Manono, Apolima, and Savaii.

The first indication that anything out of the ordinary course was about to happen was at 8 a. m., when the ships in port ran up their bunting, and almost every house and place of business in town displayed their National Flag.

At 9 o'clock a detachment of blue-jackets was landed from S.M.S. "Cormoran" and formed in front of the German School. The procession then formed headed by the Band from the "Cormoran," the blue-jackets, followed by the members of the Concordia Club with the children from the L. M. S., the Marist Sisters, Marist Brothers, and the Wesleyan Schools, all dressed nicely and carrying banners, led by the Apia Brass Band in Kakhi uniforms—truly a pretty sight—marched to Mulinu'u.

This was followed by the natives from all parts of the Islands, who had come to witness the ceremony. We should say that fully 5,000 natives were present.

Governor Solz then read the following Imperial proclamation:

We, Wilhelm, by the Grace of God, German Emperor, King of Prussia, etc., etc., hereby declare and make known to all persons

The Governments of the United States of America and of Great Britain having renounced all their rights in the islands of the Samoan Group situated West of the 171 degree West Longitude Greenwich;

We hereby in the name and on behalf of the Empire place these Islands under Our Imperial Protection and Rule.

In Witness whereof We have hereunto set Our hand and the Imperial seal.

Done at Hubertusstock Castle on the 17th day of February, 1900.

WILHELM.

Counters, COUNT VON BUELOW.

After the reading of the proclamation the Governor said:

By order of His Majesty the Emperor, I now declare these Islands to be German territory, and the German Flag which I now receive from the hands of the Imperial German Acting Consul, and which henceforth shall wave over the Islands as a token of German Sovereignty, I, assisted by the Commander of S. M. S. "Cormoran," now solemnly hoist.

At the close of the ceremonies Mataafa spoke as follows:

I wish to declare my gladness and great thankfulness on this very day. Thanks to the God of heaven for his continual love to our Samoan Islands. Great thanks to His Majesty the German Emperor in that he has declared the taking care of Samoa under his rule. Thanks that it is now known and is now come to pass (that there is) a Chief (who is) Governor of Samoa.

Thanks to the Sovereign Lady of Britain. And thanks to the President of America. For they have made and appointed this agreement which is apportioned and which is known certainly this day.

We obey and pay respect to the rule of His Majesty the German Emperor. I also speak of the great benefits to be derived by the Samoan children in the future with the grand schools we now have in Samoa. I am sorry of the dear departed ones who are not present to behold this glorious day.

Samoa, Tumua and Pule, love naturally (one another); cease from variance I place (before you) the saying of the Holy Scripture, the root of my address: "Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth." May the Kaiser live. May the Governor live. May all Samoa be happy.

At the termination of the ceremony the detachment formed and marched past saluting the Flag.

The News in Brief.

The corner stone of a New Wesleyan Church to be built in Matafale has been laid. Permission to build the same by the Governor being one of his first acts.

We learn that the first case to be heard under the new Court laws is brought on by two prominent traders of different nationalities, and that the trouble is the charter of a vessel.

We learn that Governor on Friday morning paid a visit to the graves of the German sailors who were killed at the fight with the natives on the 18th of December eleven years ago, this was one of the first acts of the Governor after the flag went up. He placed two wreaths on the graves.

Matafale Tanamafili who was declared to be king of Samoa by Chief Justice Chambers, has asked for an education. His request was forwarded by Consul-General Osborn, now at Apia, to Secretary Hay, who has approved it and has suggested in note to Germany and Great Britain that the three Powers pay the expenses of the young man while he attends school in Europe.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.



Skin-Tortured Babies

And Tired Mothers Find Comfort in CUTICURA

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purer of emollients, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin and scalp humors, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

Hands and skin by using CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying, beautifying soap, purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

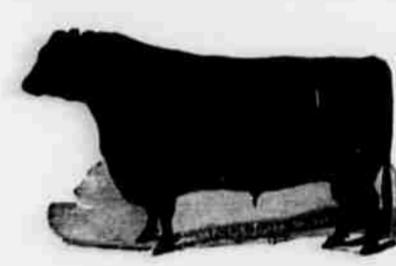
Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. OINTMENT, MR. POTTER DODD AND CHEM. CO., LTD., NEW YORK & LONDON. "How to Cure Humans" free.

HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO. LIMITED

General Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Live Stock, Fowls, Feed and Vehicles



Bought, sold and
exchanged on
commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.

THIS IS A

SOLAR GAS LAMP.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, March 29.
Stmr. Noeau, Wyman, from Hamakua.
Stmr. Kilaeua Hoe, McAllister, from Hawaii ports.
R. M. S. S. Moana, Carey, from the Colonies and Samoa.
O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco.

Saturday, March 31.
S. S. Dorie, Smith, from China and Japan.

Stmr. Lehua, Dwyer, from Molokai.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Seale, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Mokolihi, Bennett, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Mikahala, Pedersen, from Hawaii and Maui.

Am. schr. Allen A. Iverson, from Eureka, 323,418 feet lumber to Wilder & Co.

Am. schr. Lottie Bennett, Rasmussen, from Port Townsend, 724,858 feet lumber, 35,650 laths, 160,000 feet lumber to Lewers & Cooke.

Sunday, April 1st.
Stmr. Upolu, Dalton, from Hawaii.

Am. bk. Mohican, Kelly, from San Francisco, 1200 tons general merchandise to Castle & Cooke.

Monday, April 2.
Schr. Concord, —, from Hawaii ports.

Schr. Claudine, McDonald, from Hawaii.

Schr. Millie Morris, From Oahu.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, 26 days from San Francisco with 1,600 tons general merchandise to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Am. schr. Transit, Jorgenson, 19 days from San Francisco with 1,200 tons general merchandise to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Am. bark Diamond Head, Morehouse, 26 days from San Francisco with 1,600 tons general merchandise to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Haw. bark Diamond Head, Morehouse, 26 days from San Francisco with 1,600 tons general merchandise to H. Hackfeld & Co.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.
Friday, March 30.

R. M. S. S. Moana, Carey, for San Francisco.

O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for the Orient.

Schr. Surprise, Wharton, for Hawaii.

Schr. Luko, —, for Kauai.

Schr. Rob Roy, —, for Kauai.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai.

Saturday, March 31.

Am. schr. yacht Rover, Fehlan, for Hilo and San Francisco.

Am. bg. Wm. G. Irwin, Williams, for San Francisco.

Am. schr. Orient, Sanders, for San Francisco.

Schr. Waialeale, Thompson, for Kauai.

Schr. Maui, Parker, for Hawaii.

Schr. Mokolihi, Bennett, for Molokai.

Schr. Golden Gate, Napapa, for Molokai.

S. S. Dorie, Smith, for San Francisco.

Italian cruiser Calabria, Alberto, for Yokohama.

Sunday, April 1.

Am. brtg. Jno. D. Spreckels, Guam.

N. B. bark Highlands, Smith, in ballast to the Sound.

Am. ship Chas. E. Moody, Anderson, in ballast to Tacoma.

Schr. J. A. Cummins, Seale, Oahu ports.

Schr. Jas. Mailee, Tullett, for Kilauea.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per S. S. Gaelic, from San Francisco, March 23.—H. C. Davis and wife, G. R. Bennett, Miss S. Mathewson, Mrs. De P. Penhallow, C. H. Ramsay and wife, Mrs. B. D. Taylor and daughter, E. W. Thwing, wife and daughter, Mrs. A. D. Tuck, Edgar Walker.

Per S. S. Moana, from Sydney, March 26.—Miss Mulinder, H. Kedd.

Per S. S. Dorie, from Yokohama, March 2—Miss T. Taul, Miss M. Kuyayama.

Per stmr. Mikahala, from Kauai, March 31.—M. Lincoln, Dr. Garvin, Captain Klitgard, Mr. Flanagan, H. W. Griswold, Miss M. Gomes, J. Madelro.

Per bark Alden Besse, from San Francisco, March 17.—P. F. Ryan and wife, Mrs. R. Beerman, Miss E. Beerman, W. F. Beerman.

Departed.

Per S. S. Dorie, from San Francisco—Mrs. Gosilinsky, Mrs. G. Grove, M. V. Clays and wife, M. Clays, W. E. Ritter, Charles Ritter, Mrs. R. A. Dodd, Miss A. P. Adams, B. M. Childers, Miss Elizabeth E. Whiting, Mrs. E. J. Barnes, Mrs. M. M. Scott, D. J. Coleman, W. J. Schmidt, L. R. Read, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. H. M. Field, L. L. Thomas, W. Henri, G. W. Warren and two daughters, Kaukahale, Mr. Mees and wife, W. H. Hollaway, George D. Gear, Miss W. F. McNear, Thomas Kimball, John G. North and C. B. Sands.

On her way to San Francisco the Charles Nelson was rammed by a swordfish.

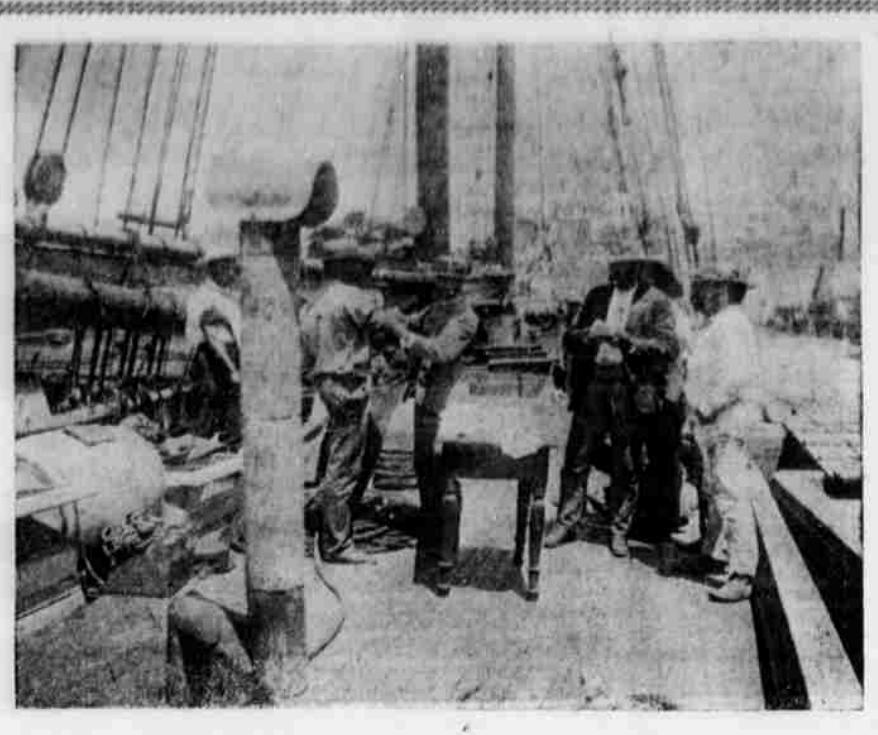
The transport Grant will be the next of the Government line to arrive here. She is expected to leave San Francisco about April 1st.

The steamer Centennial, for the Island of Maui, and the steamer Charles Nelson, for Kauai, were to sail from San Francisco on March 25th.

The ship Rence is the latest addition to the sugar fleet. She was recently purchased by the California Shipping Co. The Rence is now on her way from the Orient to New York. She is a good, stout vessel of 1828 tons net burden and will be a welcome addition to the Coast fleet.

The brig Consuelo was cleared at San Francisco on March 22 for Mahukona with an assorted merchandise cargo. Among the leading exports were the following: 150 bbls flour, 30-444 ft lumber, 21 pkgs groceries and provisions, 135 lbs ham & bacon, 275 sks bran, 23 cs canned goods, 85 pkgs machinery, 60 sks middlings, 55 cs meal, 70,000 lbs rice, 32 bales hay, 2709 lbs bread, 200 cs coal oil.

MANY BRAWNY ARMS BARED TO RECEIVE THE NEEDLE.



INOCULATING SAILORS OF ISLAND FLEET.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, April 2, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK.

CAPITAL.

PAR.

BID.

ASK.

MERCANTILE.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

SUGAR.

AMERICAN SUGAR CO.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CO.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CO. & SONS.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CO.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CO.

KAMIAO SUG. CO. LTD.

KHEL PLANT LTD.

KIPAHULU PLANT LTD.

KONA SUG. CO.

KONA SUG. CO. LTD.

MAUNAULI SUG. CO.

MC'BRYDE SUG. CO.

N. HILIKI SUG. CO.

OAHU, PAID UP.

ONOMEA.

OKALA.

OKALA PLANT LTD.

OKLOWAH.

PAHANAH SUG. PLANT CO.

PEKEPEKA.

PLAVER.

WAIAUAI AG. CO. LTD.

WALIALEA.

WALIALEA.